CABELKA, Jaroslav, prof., inz., dr.

Problems of the Czechoslovak waterways and of inland navigation.
Doprava no.1:62-70 '63.

CABELKA, Jaroslav, prof., inz., dr.

Overcoming important heads on waterways by sluices and railroad transportation of boats. Doprava no.5:377-388 '63.

CABELKA, Jaroslav, prof., dr., inz.; KAZDA, Ivo, inz.

Some waterwork construction in Yugoslavia. Vodni hosp 13 no.4: 145-148 '63.

1. Katedra hydrotechniky, Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha.

BELKA, J.

Results of research on welding in the Five-Year Plan. pg. 1
(ZVARANIE, Vol. 3, no. 1, Feb. 1954, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

CABELKA, J.

Metallurgic weldability of building steels. Tr. from the German, p. 74

VARILNA TEHNIKA, Ljubljana, Vol 3, No. 3, 1954

SO: EEAL, Vol 5, No. 7, July, 1956

CABELKA, J.

Metallurgic weldability of structural steels. p. 203.
ZVARACSKY SBORNIK, Bratislava, Vol. 3, no. 3/4, 1954. (Svaracsky sbornik)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956, Uncl.

GABELKA, J.

Conference of Czechoslovak Welders, p. 225, ZVARANIE, (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarstvo) Bratislava, Vol.3, No. 8/9, Sept. 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

CABELKA, J.

"Metallurgical Weldability of Construction Steels", Tr. From Slovak, P. 433, (GEP, Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

CAPELKA, J.

Conditions of the development of welding in our country and abroad. p.1.
(Zvaranie, Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1955, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL). LC, Vol. 4,
No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

CABELKA, J.

Testing weldability. p. 5.

ZVARACSKY SBORNIK Vol. 4, no. 1, 1955

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5,no. 7 July 1956

CABELKA, J.

Welding, important factor in the progress of techniques; on the 5th Conference of Czechoslovak Welders. p. 257.

ZVARANIE Vol. 4,no. 9/10, Sept. 1955

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

CABELKA, J.

Technical progress in welding. p. 1.

ZVARANIE Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan 1956.

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

CABELKA, J.

CABELKA, J. Welding's share in realizing the second Five-Year Plan. p. 226

Vol. 5, no. 8/9, Sept. 1956
ZVARANIE
TECHNOLOGY
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

CHABELKA, (Joseph) JOZEF

AID P - 5409

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 107a - 11/12

Author : Chabelka, Joseph, Academician, Director of the Welding Research Institute in Bratislava.

Title : Welding in Czechoslovakia

Periodical : Svar. proizv., 10, 32, O 1956

Abstract : A brief general outline of the status of the Czechoslovak welding industry. The major part in the development of the industry is credited to the Welding Research Institute in Bratislava, which trained during the last year some 1,350 welding technicians. The SlovakHigher Technical School in Bratislava maintains a post-graduate course for welding specialists. This course is limited to 25 persons and two semesters of time. No less then 32 experts in all welding technique are teaching engineers and metallurgists to become leaders in the Czech industry.

Svar. proizv., 10, 32, 0 1956 AID P - 5409

Card 2/2 Pub. 107a - 11/12

Institution : As above

Submitted : No date

CABELKA, J.

The 6th volume of Zvaranie. p.1.
(Zvaranie, Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan. 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

L [illegible] EWT(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM/EM

ACC NR: AP6031545 SOURCE CODE: RU/0027/65/010/002/0323/0331

AUTHOR: Cabelka, I. (Academician); Million, C.

37
B

ORG: Welding Institute, Bratislava

TITLE: Contributions to the understanding of the causes of slow fissuring in the transformation zone of welded joints of highly resistant steels

SOURCE: Studii si cercetari de metalurgie, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 323-331

TOPIC TAGS: carbon steel, welding technology

ABSTRACT: A report on a study of the formation of fissures in welded joints in carbon steels with 0.45 percent carbon. The fissures are classified in terms of their place of appearance and their orientation, and the role of hydrogen in the appearance of different types of slow fissures is discussed. The authors emphasize that because of the differences among the various types of fissures it is not possible to suggest general measures to avoid the formation of all these types. Orig. art. has: 20 figures. [JPRS: 34,166]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1 af

CABELKA, J.

Distr: 4E2c/4E2b(w)

18

Metallurgy versus weldability of steel. J. Čabelka (Inst. Welding, Bratislava). *Przegląd Spawalnictwa* 10, 181–7 (1958).—The problem of weldability of steel as affected by technology of melting, chem. compn., and microstructure was reviewed. For a structural steel with tensile strength 37–42 or 52 kg./sq. mm., the optimum content of C was considered to be 0.08–0.15 and 0.22%, resp. The content of both S and P should be limited to 0.05%. Č. believed that improvement of weldability of steel by deoxidation with Si has often been overemphasized. He recommended that the amt. of Si should be in the range 0.25–0.40% both for mild and high-strength structural steel. An improved weldability of steel, when after deoxidation the remaining amt. of that element did not exceed 0.003–0.004%. The effect of Cu was considered harmful, particularly for steels working under the condition of high temp. High-strength steel contg. small amounts of Cr and Ni should be preheated for welding. N in the amt. usually present in steel melted in open hearth furnaces had no effect on weldability. H was often responsible for the formation of welding cracks in the heat-affected zone, where the temp. was higher than Ac_1. The detrimental effect of H could be removed by long-time seasoning, or by annealing at temps. around 250°. The condition of formation of Fe oxides in solid steel and alteration of vol. involved were discussed. The contradiction as to possibilities of forming O soln. in Fe lattice was considered. The opinion was expressed that the oxide layer at grain boundaries could be produced by action of intercryst. stresses on ferrite grains oversatd. with O. Vol. changes due to chem. reaction between solid Fe and O present in steel were considered to be very harmful and often responsible for crack formation in heat-affected zones. A few examples of welding of steels with higher C content were described, as well as the technology of roll repair by welding. W. Tomaszczyk

CHABELKA, I. [Cabelka, J.], akademik (Chekhslovatskaya Respublika).

Automatic welding. Nauka i zhizn' 25 no.5:56-57 My '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

(Czechoslovakia--Welding research)

CABELKA, J.

The welding technique enters a new period. p. 1.

ZVARANIE. (Ministerstvo hutneho prumsyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarstva) Bratislava, Chechoslovakia, Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959
UNCL

CABELKA, J.

Welding in metallurgy. p. 3.

ZVARACSKY SBORNIK. (Slovenska akademie vied) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 8, no. 1, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1959. Uncl.

CABELKA, J.

"Twentieth anniversary of the Electrode Factory of the Antonin Zapotocky Ironworks in Vamberk." p. 65.

ZVARANIE. (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarenstva). Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 8, No. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

CABELKA, J.

Distr: 4E2c

Effect of oxygen on the toughness and aging of steel. Jozef Čabelka (Forschungsinst., Bratislava, Czech.). *Wiss. Z. Hochsch. Schwermaschinenbau Magdeburg* 3, 133-142(1960)(in German).—The soly. of O in the structural phases of steel and the formation of oxides along the grain boundaries of steel as a function of temp. were detd. The aging and weldability of steel was found to depend particularly on its O content. A theory, based on the presence of excess O in austenitic stainless steels, was proposed for the formation of the σ phase in these steels. The stainless steel (16% Cr and 13% Ni) which was fabricated under certain definite conditions (not specified) was characterized by a minimal gas content and did not develop the σ phase, even upon prolonged annealing.

Hertha R. Freeby

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AUTHOR: Čabelka, Jozef, Academician

TITLE: Welding of steel with large thicknesses

PERIODICAL: Zváračský sborník, no. 1, 1961, 3 - 20

TEXT: Many breakdowns of heavy welded structures, for which there is no obvious explanation, can be attributed to the instability of the basic metal used. This instability, however, is not revealed by the current method of weldability testing. It is, therefore, suggested to use the VÚS 2S testing method developed by the Výzkumný ústav zváračský (Welding Research Institute) in Bratislava as described by the author in his previous papers: "Metallurgical Weldability of Structural Steels" and "Influence of Oxygen on Toughness and Aging of Steels" presented at Czechoslovak welding conferences in 1953 and 1959 respectively. [Abstracter's note: Method not explained]. Additional research and experimental results are presented in corroboration of author's theory that the structural instability of the

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parent metal decisively influences the strength of welded structures. This instability is primarily due to the large size of ingots from which the structural parts are produced, and to content in the steel of gases, especially oxygen and nitrogen, which, in turn, lead to the formation of unstable precipitates. Experience has shown, that the larger the ingot size the greater the heterogeneity in the distribution of individual steel components which, in turn, affects the strength, ultimate yield point, toughness and weldability of the structural parts produced from it. Generally, it can be stated that an adequate homogeneity of chemical and mechanical properties cannot be guaranteed for ingots heavier than 40 - 50 tons. The weldability of steel is further influenced by the oxygen content, which may go up to 0.03%. Oxygen is present in the form of very stable Si, Al, etc. oxides and unstable Fe oxides which change from FeO to Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4 depending on time, pressure and temperature. Numerous tests were made at the VÚZ to prove that oxides undergo changes according to the van't Hoff - Le Chatelier Principle under the influence of high structural pressures and other forces. Low-carbon steel samples

Welding of steel...

from a broken-down bridge (in the following referred to as material A); ČSN 11 370.3 type steel; and spectrographically pure Johnson iron were used in the tests. The composition of these materials is shown in Table 1:

%	C	Mn	Si	S	P	N	O	H	Cu
Steel of the Senec bridge material A	0.07	0.41	traces	0.05	0.065	0.025	0.011	0.007	-
Steel ČSN 11 370.3	0.115	0.42	traces	0.03	0.014	0.008	0.010	0.005	0.11
Spectral pure iron Johnson, Mathey	0.004	4.10^{-6}	ø	8.10^{-6}	ø	0.012	0.015	0.0007	1.10^{-6}

[Abstracter's note: ø not defined. Presumably negative content].

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Welding of steel...

Tests with material A confirmed the previous finding that the bridge failure was to a large extent due to the great aging tendency of the material, which indirectly reflects on weldability. Material A, which had a DVM notch-bar toughness of 2 kgm/cm^2 after the breakdown of the bridge, was heat homogenized and then normalized upon which the DVM toughness increased to 13 kgm/cm^2. However, the material aged again without being subjected to stress, and the notch-bar toughness dropped to 7 kgm/cm^2 after a period of 2 years. The author maintains that any stress on a welded structure is accompanied by an energetic ingression into the unbalanced structural state of the steel which always has a tendency of returning as closely as possible to a physico-chemical equilibrium. This process is accompanied by nucleation and subsequent coagulation of the unbalanced, mostly oversaturated solid solutions, processes which are peculiar to all structural variations and their effects on the homogeneity and properties of the material. The nucleation of oxygen and nitrogen was studied by collaborators of the author, especially Engineer Hrivňák. It was at first tested in spectrographically pure Johnson iron, which was heated for 4 hrs to 950°C, cooled in air to 700°C,

Welding of steel...

and then quenched in water. This thermal treatment causes interstitial N to remain in the solution of α -iron. The heat treated samples were then exposed to temperatures of 25, 100, 200, 300 and 400°C at intervals of 10 min, 1, 50 and 100 hrs, and 1 month. Nucleation started already after 10 min. at temperatures of 100°C. After a 10 min. exposure to 300°C, nitride precipitates formed in the shape of laminas which were surrounded by very fine, already coagulated particles of 400 Å, precipitating in atomic levels. These could be identified electronographically as Fe_2O_3 of α - iron. For further study of oxide precipitation, the Johnson-iron samples were annealed for 2 hrs at 1,150°C and subsequently quenched in water to achieve maximum possible solution of oxides. Solubility was observed 4 min. after heat treatment using extraction-film replicas. It was found that the greater part of the precipitates had actually dissolved proving that iron oxides behave in the iron structure in a way similar to other phases with related mechanisms of structural changes, e.g., C, Mn, N, and other frequently used alloying additions. In further tests, homogenized samples were heated to 750°C

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and then water-quenched. After 1 hr of annealing, the nucleation and growth of oxide particles, which could be identified as FeO, were completed. However, FeO was not stable at test temperatures and, in addition to the large growth of ferrite grains, reflexes of Fe_2O_3 could be observed after 50 hrs of annealing. The test results proved the correctness of the author's supposition and showed that by using the VÚS 2S weldability testing method, it was possible to obtain different values for notch-bar toughness of the same sample when subsequent tests were made after a certain interval. It was also shown that nucleation of precipitates (nitrides and oxides) from oversaturated ferrite solutions occurs already at 25°C within one month. Nucleation processes, similar to those found in Johnson iron, were also observed in ČSN 11 370.3 low-carbon steel. Samples of this homogenized steel were heat-treated at various temperatures and the highest content of oxide particles was found in samples annealed for 1 hr at 750°C and then quenched in water. A much higher concentration of oxides, probably attributable to the formation of complex oxides, especially Mn oxides, and acicular nitrides could be observed in these steel samples. It is obvious that similar

structural changes occur also during the welding process. The welding heat effects a microstructural stress which causes lattice deformation, dislocation and structural changes which, in turn, deteriorate the mechanical properties of the welded joint. The poor weldability of conventional soft low-carbon steels can be explained by the growth of ferrite grains at welding temperatures (below A/3). This growth is due to the latent energy of unstable, oversaturated solutions of the welded material and causes local brittleness. In conclusion, the author makes the following recommendations for welding thick steel structures: (a) Heavy machine parts should not be welded from parts which were made from ingots heavier than 40 - 50 tons, as the heterogeneity of properties of the parent metal from heavier ingots is not permissible from the standpoint of safety of the welded structure; (b) In case larger semiproducts must be used, they should be welded together from smaller parts; (c) Heavy, especially expensive and important structures should be welded from parts made of vacuum or special slag-refined steels from which gases and other inclusions, impairing the structural stability, were removed; (d) The so-called "economically advantageous" and widely

used methods of weldability testing are inadequate, since they do not indicate structural instabilities which have the greatest negative influence on the chemical, physical, anti-corrosion, and mechanical properties and, consequently, also on the stability of the welded joint and the strength of the entire welded structure. Instead, the VÚS 2S method should be used despite its higher costs since it indicates induced stresses at various points of the welded joint, gives a picture of the structural stability of the parent material, and enables forecasting the behavior of the structure in operation under dynamic or thermal stresses or radiation; (e) For welding thick steel parts by manual-arc, submerged-arc or shielded-arc welding, preheating of the material to a temperature above 250°C is recommended in order to avoid local structural stresses which have a disadvantageous notch effect on the mechanical properties of the welded joint; (f) For welding thicknesses above 60 mm, electro-slag welding should be used. The slow temperature gradient of this method does not cause such closely localized notch effects of structural peak stresses; (g) Heavy welded structures which will be

Welding of steel...

exposed to radiation, should not be made of steel whose good mechanical properties are only due to heat-treatment, since these properties are unstable under long-term energetic irradiation. There are 12 figures, 1 table and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: VÚS Bratislava.

Card 9/9

CABELKA, Jozef, akademik

Importance of the study of metal physics for welding.
Zvar sbor 11 no.1:55-79 '62.

1. Slovenska akademia vied, Bratislava.

CABELKA, Jozef, akademik

Welding of great thickness steel. Zvar sbor 10 no.1:3-20 '61.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

OSOLSOBE, J., dr., inz.; HOMOLA, F., inz.; KUCERA, F., inz.; PAVLICEK, Z., inz.; KUBINEC, R., inz.; CABELKA, J., akademik; SIMURDA, L. inz.; JUZA, J., dr., inz.; KRAL, V., inz.; POSPISIL, J., inz.; DOLEZAL, R., prof., dr., inz.; ZEMAN, Vl., inz.; LIMPOUCH, B. inz.; SVAB, V., dr., inz.; LASKA, L., inz.; JAHODAR, V., inz.; KOHN, F., inz.

Development of power installations over a long period of time; summary of reports made at the 7th Conference of Power engineers in Bratislava, September 6-8, 1960. Energetika Cz 11 no.3: Suppl: Energetika 11 no.3:1-23 '61.

1. Chlen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Osolsobe).

L 17500-63 EWP(q)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001441 Z/0034/63/000/006/0454/0454

AUTHOR: Cabella, J. (Academician) 53

TITLE: Method of producing crucible steels, especially alloy- and other special high-purity steels 14

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 6, 1963, 454

TOPIC TAGS: crucible steel production, electrode insertion, slag composition, ZrO sub 2, MgO, CaO, SiO sub 2, CaF, SiO sub 2

ABSTRACT: The article is a review of the Czech patent application PV 2219-61. The invention covers the introduction of an electrode into the molten slag floating on molten steel in a crucible. The electric current passing through the slag ionizes it, releases heat, and maintains the slag at a temperature suitable for the refining influence of the slag. This influence is both physical and chemical. The slag may be composed of basic ingredients such as are used for welding under a layer of slag. Very good results were obtained with a slag containing up to 3% of SiO sub 2, 25 to 30% of Al sub 2 O sub 3, up to 1% of MnO, 18 to 22% CaO, up to 1% of MgO, 45 to 51% of CaF sub 2, 0.2 to 1% of ZrO sub 2 (all % by weight). Fe sub 2 O sub 3 is considered to be an impurity and should be present in amounts below 1%.

Card 1/1

CABICAR, Ilja

BLECHA, Jiri; VYMOLA, Frant.; CABICAR, Ilja

Various questions on microbial flora of newborn. III. Approach in flora of the skin, pharynx & rectum; relation to microbial ratios on breast & in vagina of mother. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no. 24-25:730-737 21 June 57.

1. Katedra detskeho lekarstvi a Ustredni mikrobiologicka laborator Vojenske lekarske akademie J. Ev. P. Jiri Blecha, Hradec Kralove, Gottwaldovo n. 734.

(INFANT, NEWBORN
bact. flora of pharynx, rectum & skin, relation to microbial ratios on breast & in vagina of mother (Cz))

BLECHA, Jiri; VYMOLA, Frantisek; CABICAR, Ilja; BLECHOVA, Dagmar

Some properties of the vernix caseosa on the skin surface of newborn infants. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.5:605-614 '61.

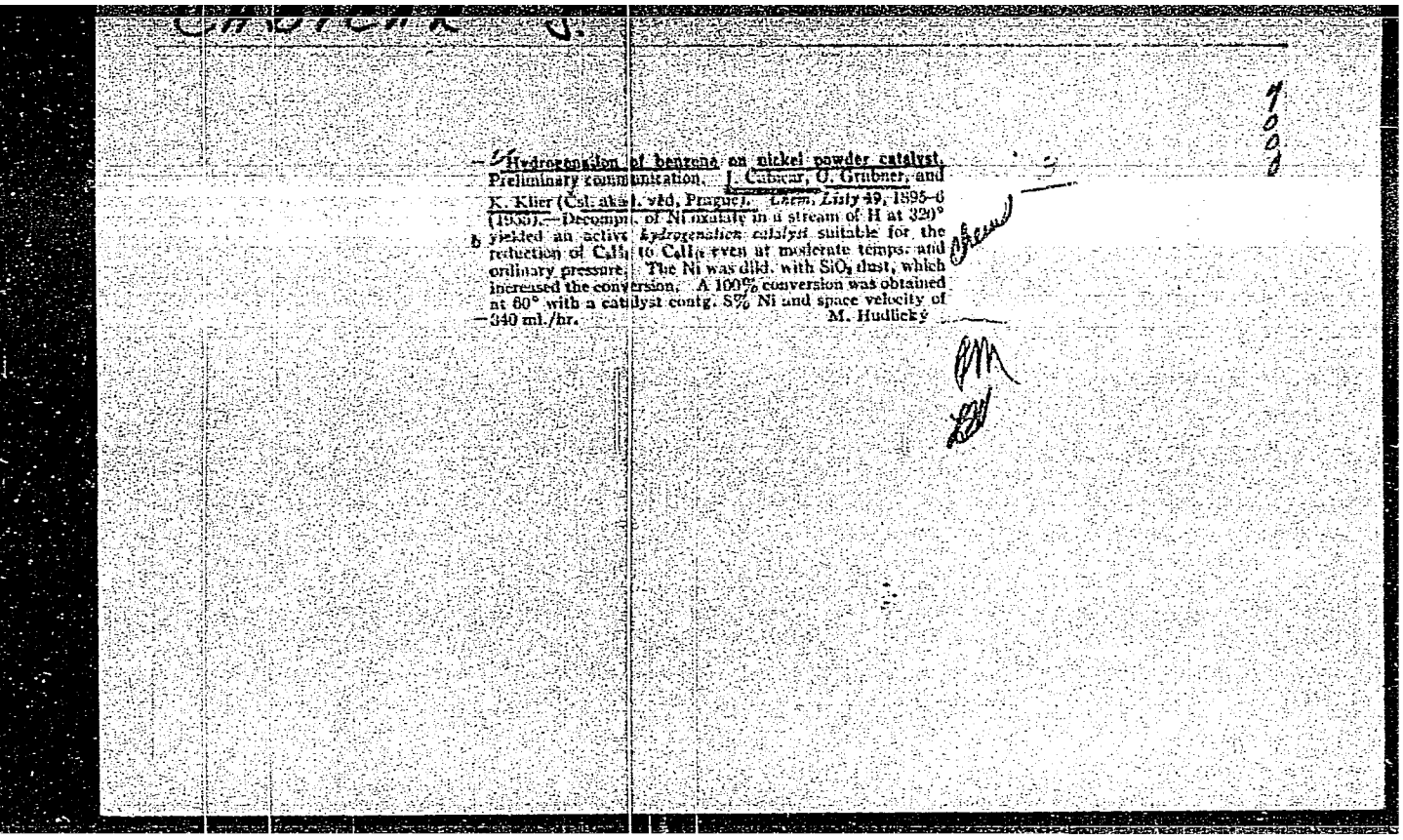
1. Detska klinika; prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Blecha Ustredni mikrobiologicka laborator; prednosta prom. lek. V. Lonska Porodnicka klinika; prednosta prof. DrSc. MUDr. J. Pazourek.
(INFANT NEWBORN) (VERNIX CASEOSA)

CABICAR, Josef .

(3) 6

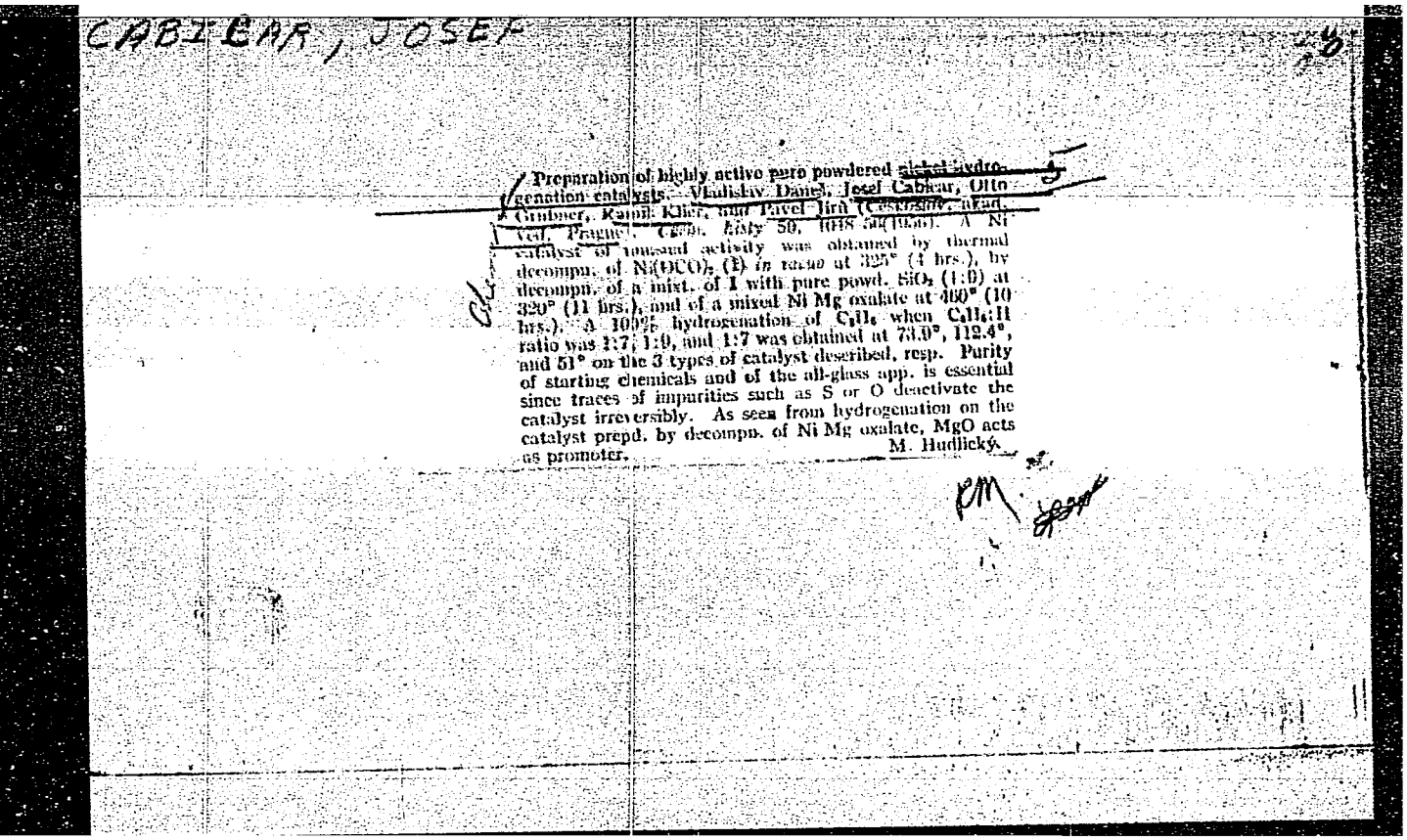
Thermal diffusion in the liquid phase. I. Thermal diffusion in aqueous solutions of alcohols. Josef Cabicar and Václav Zátka (Lab. Tys. chem., CSAV, Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 48, 318-51(1954).—The Soret coeff. of EtOH is neg. at concns. lower than 24.55% by wt. of EtOH; at higher concns. it has a pos. value which reaches a max. at approx. 52%. The behavior of MeOH, PrOH, and isoPrOH is similar. The sepn. factor of EtOH is a quadratic function of temp. difference and a linear function of time in accordance with the theory [Hiby and Wirtz, *C.A.* 35, 8876¹]; the dependence of the sepn. factor on the distance of the walls shows a sharp max. at 0.25 mm. The concn. dependence of the Soret coeff. is explained by the dipole-dipole interaction. An all-metal app. is described.

B. Erdős



—Hydrogenation of benzene on nickel powder catalyst. Preliminary communication. J. Čubicar, O. Grubner, and K. Klier (Čsl. akad. věd, Prague). *Chem. Listy* 49, 1895–6 (1955).—Decompn. of Ni oxalate in a stream of H at 320° yielded an active *hydrogenation catalyst* suitable for the reduction of CaH_6 to CaH_{12} even at moderate temps. and ordinary pressure. The Ni was dild. with SiO_2 dust, which increased the conversion. A 100% conversion was obtained at 60° with a catalyst contg. 8% Ni and space velocity of ~340 ml./hr.

M. Hudlický



CABICAR, JOSEF

Preparation of highly active pure powdered nickel hydrogenation catalysts. Vladislav Daneš, Josef Cabicar, Otto Grubner, Kamil Klier, and Pavel Jiru (Československá akad. věd, Prague). Chem. Listy 50, 1018-24(1956). A Ni catalyst of thousand activity was obtained by thermal decompn. of $Ni(HCO)_2$ (I) *in vacuo* at 325° (4 hrs.), by decompn. of a mixt. of I with pure powd. SiO_2 (1:9) at 320° (11 hrs.), and of a mixed Ni Mg oxalate at 360° (10 hrs.). A 100% hydrogenation of C_2H_4 when C_2H_4:H ratio was 1:7, 1:9, and 1:7 was obtained at 73.0°, 112.4°, and 51° on the 3 types of catalyst described, resp. Purity of starting chemicals and of the all-glass app. is essential since traces of impurities such as S or O deactivate the catalyst irreversibly. As seen from hydrogenation on the catalyst prepd. by decompn. of Ni Mg oxalate, MgO acts as promoter.
M. Hudlický

CABICAR, J.

Production of highly active powder-form nickel hydrogenation catalysts. V. Daneš, J. Cabicar, O. Grubner, K. Klier and P. Jirů (*Coll. Trav. chim. Tchécosl.*, 1957, 22, 537—547).—Extremely active Ni catalysts are produced by heating specially purified nickel oxalate *in vacuo* at 325° for 4 hr. These achieve 100% hydrogenation of purified benzene vapour with oxygen-free hydrogen at 73·9°, while similar mixed Ni–MgO catalysts made from the mixed oxalates are as effective at 51°. These catalysts become much less active in the presence of traces of O or S compounds. (34 references.) (In German.)

A. B. DENSHAM.

L 42255-66
ACC NR: AP6031489 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/66/000/004/0528/0532

AUTHOR: Cabicar, Josef; Pospisil, Milan

ORG: Department of Nuclear Chemistry, Faculty of Technical and Nuclear Physics, CVUT, Prague (Katedra jaderne chemie, Fakulta technicke a jaderne fysiky CVUT)

TITLE: Rapid method for the investigation of solid phase - gas reactions

SOURCE: Chemicke listy, no. 4, 1966, 528-532

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reaction, redox reaction, chemical laboratory apparatus

ABSTRACT: The method is similar to reaction gas chromatography; the carrier gas reacts directly with the solid phase. The apparatus, designed by the authors, was used to study the reduction of some oxides by hydrogen. The method is suitable for quick analytical work. Details of operating the apparatus are given. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [JPRS: 36,464]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1

0918 2220

S/044/63/000/002/010/050
A060/A126

AUTHOR: Andreian, Cazacu, Cabiria

TITLE: On the problem of type

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 2, 1963, 25 - 26, abstract 2B110 (An. Univ. C. I. Pathon. Ser. ştiint natur., 1959, no. 22, 23 - 37; Rumanian; summaries in Russian, French)

TEXT: M.A. Lavrent'yev's result is known: the quasiconformal mapping of the finite plane $z = r \exp(i\theta)$ with characteristic $p(z)$ retains the parabolic type, provided the integral

$$\int^{\infty} \frac{dr}{rp(r)}$$

diverges, where $p(r) = \max_{|z|=r} p(z)$. The author, generalizing a result of R.J. Wille (Indagationes Math., 1947, v. 9, no. 4, 415 - 419), proves that for certain special classes of quasiconformal mappings this integral criterion can be im-

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S/044/63/000/002/010/050
A060/A126

On the problem of type

proved. Let $\{c_\lambda\}$ be the family of level lines of a continuously differentiable function $\lambda = \lambda(x, y)$, $\lambda \in (\lambda_0, \infty)$ (if $\lambda' < \lambda''$, then $c_{\lambda'}$ lies within $c_{\lambda''}$ and as $\lambda \to \infty$, c_λ contracts to the point $z = \infty$), filling the domain $\delta \subset (|z| < \infty)$, $z = x + iy$. Orthogonal to $\{c_\lambda\}$ is the family $\{\gamma_t\}$ of level lines of the continuously differentiable function $t = t(x, y)$, $t \in [a, b]$, $\gamma_a = \gamma_b$, where λ and t form a system of curvilinear coordinates in δ. With respect to $\{c_\lambda\}$ and $\{\gamma_t\}$ it is assumed that

$$\frac{|\text{grad } \lambda|}{|\text{grad } t|} = F(\lambda) \cdot G(t),$$

where $F(\lambda) \geq 0$ and $G(t) \geq 0$. Let $\{C_\Lambda\}$ and $\{\Gamma_T\}$ be analogous families in the Z plane covering the domain Δ. One constructs a quasiconformal mapping δ on Δ in the form $\Lambda = g(\lambda)$ and $T = h(\lambda, t)$ with one pair of characteristics $p(z) = p(\lambda)$ and $\alpha(z) = \alpha(\lambda)$ for $z \in c_\lambda$, where $\alpha(z)$ is the angle between the tangent to c_λ and the major semiaxis of an infinitesimally small ellipse centered at the point z. Such a mapping $Z = f(z)$ exists when certain conditions are fulfilled. In order that $Z = f(z)$ retain the parabolic type it is necessary and sufficient that the integral

Card 2/3

On the problem of type

S/044/63/000/002/010/050
A060/A126

$$\int_{\infty} \frac{p(\lambda)}{\cos^2 \alpha(\lambda) + p^2(\lambda) \sin^2 \alpha(\lambda)} \frac{d\lambda}{F(\lambda)}$$

diverge. The applications of this result to the problem of a Riemann type surface are indicated.

D.B. Potyagaylo

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

CABLA, Vladimir, promovany geolog

Microtectonics of the Cinovec deposit. Geol pruzkum 5 no.5: 146-147 My '63.

1. Geologicky pruzkum, n.p., Praha, zavod v Dubi.

CABLA, Jaroslav

Mechanization of flame cutting of risers in steel plant operations. Slevarenstvi 9 no.12:480-481 D '61.

1. Ceskomoravsk-Kolben-Danek, Blansko.

CABLIK, J.; HRUZA; SOLTESZ, J.

Irrigation and drainage systems in Bulgaria. (To be contd.)

P. 184, (Vodni Hospodarstvi) No. 7, July, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

CABLIK, J.; HRUZA, J.; SOLTESZ, J.

Irrigation and drainage installations in Bulgaria. (Conclusion)

P. 216, (Vodni Hospodarstvi) No. 8, Aug. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

CABLIK, JAN.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

CABLIK, JAN. Uvod do hydrologie. Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1958. 157 p. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) DA not in DLC

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959.
Unclassified

CABON, K.

Research on seasonal changes in the brain of a little shrew (Sorex minutus minutus L.). In German. p. 93.
(ANNALES. SECTIO C: BIOLOGIA. Vol. 10, no. 1/15, 1955 (published 1957) Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9 Sept. 1957 Uncl.

T

Country : POLAND
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. General Problems

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 89156

Author : Cabon, K.
Inst : University of M. Curie-Sklodowska
Title : Investigations of the Seasonal Changes of the Brain in Sorex minutus L.

Orig Pub: Ann-Univ. M-Curie-Sklodowska, 1956, C 10, No 5, S 93-115, ill.

Abstract: Investigations were carried out on undamaged skulls of Sorex. The difference between the maximal weight of the brain (in July) and the minimal (in March) in young animals reached 34%. In animals which lived

Card : 1/3

CABON-RACZYNSKA, Krystyna

Correlations of skull measurements of Lepus europaeus Pallas, 1778. Acta theriolog 8 no.1/16:207-216 '64.

1. Institute of Mammals, Bialowieza, of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

CABRAJIC, T.

AGRICULTURE

PERIODICAL: MORSKO RIBARSTVO Vol. 12, no. 7/9, July/Sept. 1958

CABRAJIC, T. Influence of the position on the development of cones and seeds of black pine. p. 511

(EEAI)
Monthly List of East European Accessions Vol. 12, no. 7/9
April 1959 Unclass.

CABRAJIC, T.

AGRICULTURE

PERIODICAL: MORSLO RIBARSTVO Vol. 12, no. 7/9, July/Sept. 1958:

CABRAJIC, T. Results of testing the seeds of black pine (Pinus nigra Arn.)p.537

(EEAI)
Monthly List of East European Accessions Vol. 12, no. 7/9
April 1959, Unclass.

CABRIAN, M.

Measuring freight trains with special reference to the 3,000-V electic traction system. p. 597. TEHNIKA (Savaz inzenjeri techicara Jugoslavije) Beograd. Vol. 11 no. 4, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions Lists (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

CARRIAN, M.

The account of actual costs and the designs of railroad workshops. p. 801. (Tehnika, Vol. 12, No. 5, 1957, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Agu 1957, Uncl.

CARRIAN, Miroslav, prof. dr ing. (Zagreb, Kaciceva 26)

[redacted]

Safety in railroad transport. Tehnika Jug:Suppl.:Saobracaj 10 no.1:165-170 Ja '63.

1. AGG Fakultet Sveucilista u Zagrebu.

FAIT, Stanislav; CABRNOCH, Jan

Preparation for continuous operation in general repair and maintenance of houses. Poz stavby 11 no.7:352-357 '63.

1. Fasadostav Praha.

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104633

AUTHOR : Lazanyi, A., Cabulea, I.
INST. : Academy of Agronomy RPR
TITLE : The Effect of the Treatment of Seeds with Ethylene, Propylene and Butylene on the Growth and Development of Oats.
ORIG. PUB. : Studii si ce cetaruagron. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1957, 8, No. 1-2, 117-118
ABSTRACT : In 1955, dry seeds of 6 oat varieties of different geographic origin were subjected to the action of atmosphere containing 9% of gas mixture (1:1:1) of ethylene, propylene and butylene, at room temperature. A more intensive growth, an increase in the yield and in the absolute weight of the kernels, were observed. Alternate treatment of the seeds with ethylene and ultra-violet rays lowered viability.

Card: 1/1

BODEA, C.; OSIANU, D.; CABULEA, I.

Studies on some special biochimic characteristics of corn. Pt.3. Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.4:491-499 '63.

1. Institutul agronomic "Dr. Petru Groza", Cluj, Catedra de biochinie, Statiunea experimentala agricolo Turda.

BODEA, Cornel; BILAUS, Corina; [illegible], Tiberiu; CABULEA, Ion

Research on some specific biochemic characters of corn. Pt. 5. Studii cerc biochimie 7 no.3:325-330 '64.

1. Chair of Chemistry and Biochemistry of the "Dr. Petru Groza" Agronomic Institute, Cluj. Submitted April 27, 1964.

ČACA, Z. ; NOVOTNÝ, J.

Mycoflora in stored sugar beets in the Zidlochovice sugar plant during the 1956 campaign.

P. 155. (LISTY CUKROVARNICKE) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 73, no. 7, July 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

CACA, Zdenek

Remarks on some problems of sugar beet cultivation in Bulgaria.
Listy cukrovar 79 no.4:82-84 Ap '63.

CACA, Zdenek, inz., ScC.

Organization and some results of the plant protection research in Bulgaria. Vest ust zemedel 10 no.6/7:231-237 '63.

1. Vysoka skola zemedelska, Brno.

CACAVA, K.V.

Electroencephalography in newborn infants after normal delivery and after forceps and vacuum extraction. Cesk. gynek. 43 no.10: 725-730 D '64

1. UDL MZd Gruzinske SSR, (vedouci katedry porod. a gynek. prof. K.V. Cacava).

CACCA, E.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Industrial Synthesis of Dyes. H-16

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 47735

Author : Ilie Matei, Elena Cacca, Maria Tutoveanu

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Rumania, Jassi Branch.

Title : To the Question of Conversions and Structural Regrouping of Nitroderivatives. Report 1. Dyes of o- and n-Nitrophenol.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR Fil. Iasi. Chim., 1956, 7, No 1, 215-222.

Abstract : When heated with concentrated H_2SO_4, o- and n-nitrophenoles are subject to conversions and regrouping similar to those occurring at naphthazarine formation of 1,5-dinitronaphthalene and polyoxyathraquinone formation of

Card 1/3

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Industrial Synthesis of Dyes. H-16

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 47735

1,5-dinitroanthraquinone. Some of the obtained products are dyes good for wool fibers, the other are dyes good for cotton fibers and artificial silk. The mixture of 6 g of o-nitrophenol with 4.5 g of concentrated H_2SO_4 is gradually heated to 140 - 150° being stirring, then it is heated one hour to 170°, after which it is heated to 180 - 185° and stirred about 1.5 hours at 180 - 185°; after the reaction end, o-nitrophenol, which has not participated in the reaction, is distilled off with steam, and a precipitate is separated by diluting the residue with water, the precipitate is extracted with water and alcohol in order to eliminate the admixtures, after which it is dissolved in NaOH solution, and 3.5 g of 2,4,5,4'-tetraoxy-2'-oxo-5'-oximinodiphenyl (I)

Card 2/3

CACH, FRANTISEK,

Cach, Frantisek, Topograficke kresleni (Vyd.1.) Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1953 48. p. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) (Topographical drawing)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

CACH, F. Czechoslovakia

Zu den Vortraegen aus der speziellen Geodaesie (tschech.)S. 53-54

SO: Vermessungs Technik, Nov 1955, Uncl.

CACH, FRANTISEK

Geodesie; prakticka geometrie zemedlska. (2. vyd.) Praha, Statni Pedagogic ke nakl. 1956. 108 p. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) (Geodesy: practical agricultural geometry; a university texbook. 2d ed.) DA Not in DLC

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

CACH, J.; LUKASEK, J.

CACH, J.; LUKASEK, J. Automatic welding of sintering furnaces under flux. p. 268

Vol. 5, no. 8/9, Sept. 1956
ZVARANIE
TECHNOLOGY
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

CACH, Josef

Electroslag welding of press frames. Zvaranie 11 no. 6:175-177 Je 62.

1. Smeralovy zavody, Brno.

KILIAN, Karel;CACH, Julius

Diverticulosis of the jejunum. Rozhl. chir. 38 no.9:652-655 S '59

1. Chirurgicke oddeleni OUNZ ve Svitavach, primar MUDr. Leopold Vemola Rentgenologicke oddeleni OUNZ ve Svitavach, prim. MUDr. Julius Cach.

(DIVERTICULOSIS, surg.)
(JEJUNUM, dis.)

S/035/62/000/005/005/098
A055/A101

AUTHOR: Cach, V.

TITLE: Statewide congress of the Czechoslovak astronomical society in Prague

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 5, abstract 5A23 ("Říše hvězd", 1961, no. 5, 94 - 96, Czech)

TEXT: On March 11 - 12, 1961, was held, in Prague, the second congress of the Astronomical society of Czechoslovakia. The activity of the Society and of its central organs during the year 1959 - 1960 was reviewed, the Society's new leading staff was elected, the perspective plan of its work was approved and three reports were read. In their report, M. Kopecky and J. Rajchl gave a definition of the term cosmology, delimited the concepts "Universe", "World" and "Metagalaxy", discussed the fundamental properties of the Metagalaxy and emphasized that the models of the Universe must be considered only as working hypotheses. Vl. Guth devoted his report to the progress achieved in astronautics. Zd. Švetska dealt, in his report, with the results of the spectrographic inves-

Card 1/2

Statewide congress of the...

tigations of seven regions of the Sun's spectrum and of some radioinvestigations effected with the aid of two 7.5 m-radiotelescopes. B. Sternberk was elected President of the Society.

V. Abalakin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

CACH, Vilibald

National Congress of Czechoslovak Astronomical Society in Prague.
Pokroky mat fyz astr 6 no.6:347-348 '61.

CACH, Vilibald

The meeting of Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Astronomical Society. Poroky mat fyz astr 7 no.1:54-56 '62.

CACHA, RYSZARD

4

Investigation of molecular weights of photographic gelatins by light-scattering method. Marian Czernikowski and Ryszard Cacha (Univ., Toruń, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 30, 1121-9(1956)(English summary). Av. mol. wts. M of several photographic gelatins in aq. solns. of Na oxalate were measured by the light-scattering method. Values of M of a given gelatin in neutral and acidic solns. were almost equal and about two times higher than those found in alk. solns. Therefore, M depend on the manufg. method rather than on the kind of raw material used. A. Krzyżewski

2

CACHA, Z.

"Explosion of a Pressure Vessel." p. 249, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

CACHA, Z.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: ENERGETIKA Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

CACHA, Z. Circulation of flue gases in steam generator furnaces. p. 61.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1959, Unclass.

CACHA, Zbynek, inz.

Contribution to the struggle against fumes and for saving fuel. Energetika Cz 14 no. 4: 176-177 Ap '64.

1. State Power Inspection, Prague.

POLANSKY, Alois, inz. dr.; CACHA, Zbynek, inz.

Testing the new method of controlling the maximum temperature of hot water systems to 110° C. Energetika Cz 14 no.12:592-595 D '64.

1. Prumstav National Enterprise, Prague (for Polansky). 2. Institute of Technical Control, Prague (for Cacha).

POP, Emil, academician; HERMAN, Gheorghe; CACHITA-COSMA, Dorina; SORAN, Viorel; STEFANESCU, Felicia

Research on the evolution of the absorption capacity of the Quercus robur L. cotyledons. Studii cerc biol veget 15 no.3: 331-339 '63.

1. Academia R.P.R., Filiala Cluj, Centrul de cercetari biologice, Sectia de fiziologia plantelor, si Institutul medico-farmaceutic Bucuresti, Facultatea de farmacie, Catedra de botanica famaceutica.

CACHOVAN, M.

Effect of a single sojourn in the Tatra mountain climate on vegetative equilibrium in chronic bronchitis. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.5:273-280 15 S'64

1. Vyskumny ustav pre fiziatriu, balneologiu a klimatologiu v Bratislave; riaditel prof. MUDr. J. Hensel.

POPESCU, C., ing.; CACIULA, N., ing.; PANCU, M., ing.; DAVIDESCU, P.

Reducing cement temperature by water jet spraying in the finishing chamber of a tube mill. Rev constr si mat constr 16 no.4:181-185 Ap'64

SU[illegible], Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: OÚNZ [Okresny ustav narodneho zdravia; Okres Public-Health Institute], Zilina

Source: Bratislava, Lekarsky Obzor, No 4, 61, pp 241-249

Data: "Development and Organisational Principles of Expert Medical Care"

GPO [illegible]

CACHOVAN, M.

The use of impedance plethysmography for the measurement of absolute volume oscillations of the extremities. Cor Vasa 6 no.4:288-296 '64.

1. Institute for Cardiovascular Research, Prague Czechoslovakia.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 615.7(:546.41)-092.22.616.61-008.61:541.[illegible]-092.6

CACHOVANOVA, T.; DZURIK, R.; 3rd Internal Clinic, Medical Faculty Comenius University (III. Interna Klinika Lekarskej Fakulty UK), Bratislava, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr T.R. NIEDERLAND.

"Renal Influence of Calcium on Glucose Absorption in Man."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 33, 19 Aug 66, pp 875 - 877

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The influence of i.v. administration of calcium gluconate on glomerular filtration, the tubular maximum for glucose, and diuresis in man with normal and pathological renal activity was investigated. During the infusion of Ca a statistically important drop of glomerular filtration and the tubular maximum for glucose takes place. The drop of the T_{mG} is directly proportional to the initial value. No changes in the diuresis were found. 2 Figures, 1 Table, 10 Western, 8 Czech references. (Manuscript received Mar 66).

1/1

CACI, H.

How to use and install transformers. p. 5
Tiknika - Vol. 5, No. 2, Mar./Apr. 1958, Tirane, Albania

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 10,
Oct. 58

[redacted], Sima; VUKADINOVIC, Sreto

Sympathicogoniora or sympathoblastoma. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 85 no.5: 609-618 Mar 57.

1. Zavod za rentgenologiju i radium-terapiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu. Upravnik; Milan Smokvina. Klinika za decje bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu. Upravnik: Niko Skrivaneli.
(SYMPATHICOBLASTOMA, in inf. & child
case report (Ser))

CACIULESCU, S., PRISCU, R.

A study of lightned gravity barrages. p. 1205

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Institutul de Mecancia Aplicata. STUDII SI CERCETARI DE MECANICA APLICATA. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 8, No. 4, 1957

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1959
Uncl.

CACIULESCU, S.; PRISCU, R.; VASILIU, A.

Study on the construction in stages of an arched barrage. p.22

HIDROTEHNICA. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romina) Bucuresti, Rumania Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

DOBROWOLSKA, Halina; przy wspolpracy techn.: FUCHS, R.; CACKOWSKIEJ, G.; GORZKOWSKIEJ, T.

Studies on the immunizing activity of a bivalent oral vaccine prepared from Koprowski's strains CHAT (type 1) and Fox (type 3). Przegl. epidem. 15 no.3:257-264 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Wirusologii PZH Kierownik: prof. dr F.Przesmycki.
(POLIOMYELITIS immunol) (VACCINATION)

CACKY, Vladislav

Adapting the television set for the reception of FM broadcasts.
Sdel tech 10 no.6:224-225 Je '62.

L 47251-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6034670 RU/0003/66/017/002/0106/0107

31
13

AUTHOR: Cacoveanu, A.

ORG: Central Laboratory, "Tractorul" Works, Brasov (Laboratorul central, Uzinele "Tractorul")

"Rapid Method for the Photometric Determination of Silicon in Steels."

27

Bucharest, Revista de Chimie, Vol 17, No 2, Feb 66, pp 106-107.

Abstract: The author describes a rapid and accurate method for the photometric determination of silicon in steels. The method is based on the formation of a blue complex by the reduction of silicomolybdenic polyheteroacid with ammoniacal ferrous sulphate in the presence of oxalic acid. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 36,867]

TOPIC TAGS: silicon steel, photometric analysis, metal chemical analysis

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 GdL

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K

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY : Forestry. Forest Cultures.

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 2, 1959, No. 6195

AUTHOR : Cacuci, I.; Clonaru, Alex.; Dinca, I.
INST. :
TITLE : The Expediency of Extending Poplar Culture in Rumania.

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. padurilor, 1958, 72, No.4, 228-231.

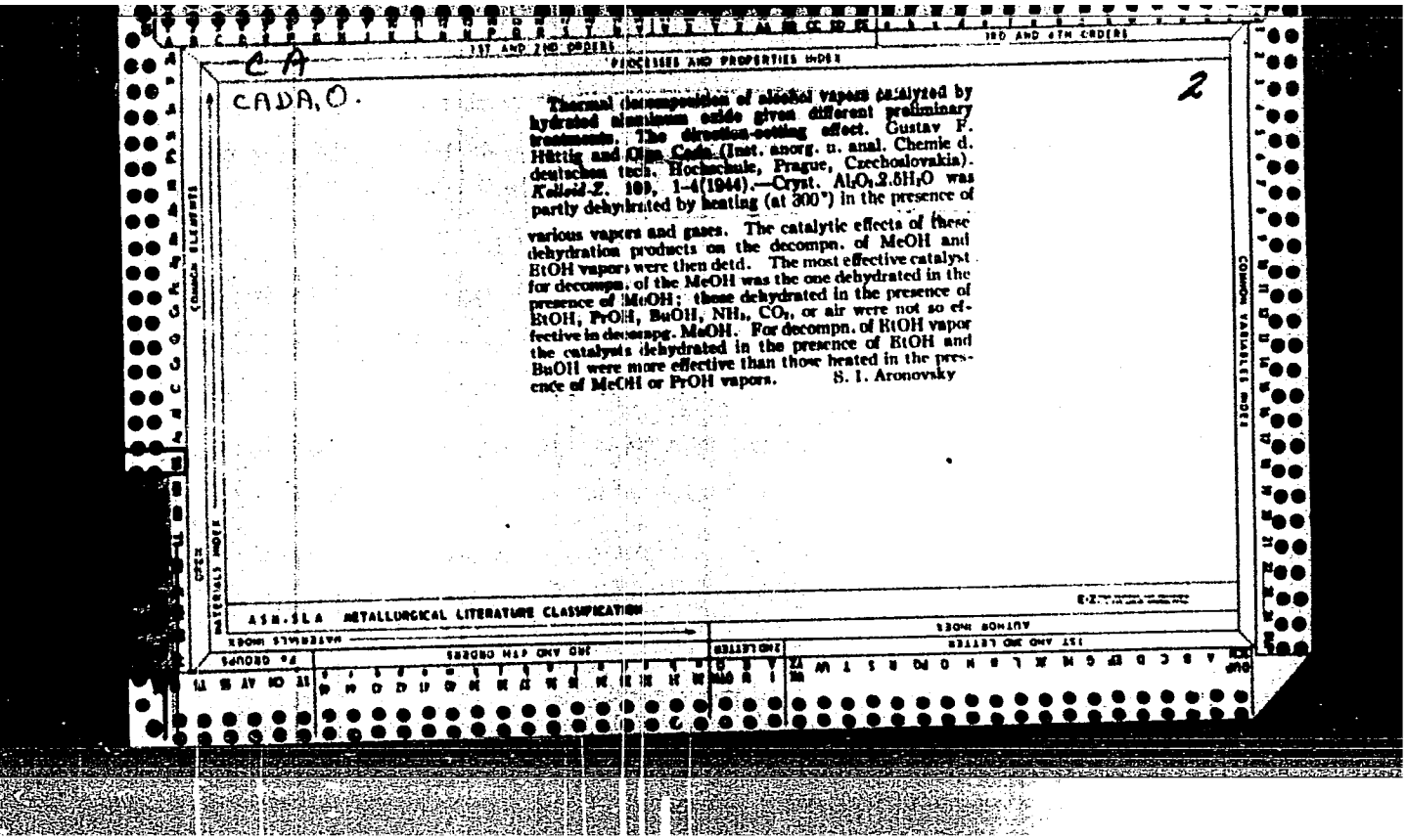
ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

PRIVARA, Miroslav; CADA, Karel

Tumors of the glomus caroticum. Vnitrni lek. 11 no.6:595-598 Je'65.

1. Klinika nemoci usnich, nosnich a krcnich lekarske fakulty University J.E. Purkyne v Brne (prednosta: prof. Dr. Robert Hladky, DrSc.).



CA

CADA, O.

2

Thermal decomposition of alcohol vapors catalyzed by hydrated aluminum oxide given different preliminary treatments. The direction-setting effect. Gustav F. Hüttig and Otto Cada (Inst. anorg. u. anal. Chemie d. deutschen tech. Hochschule, Prague, Czechoslovakia). *Kolloid-Z.* 109, 1–4(1944).—Cryst. $Al_2O_3.2.5H_2O$ was partly dehydrated by heating (at 300°) in the presence of various vapors and gases. The catalytic effects of these dehydration products on the decompn. of MeOH and EtOH vapors were then detd. The most effective catalyst for decompn. of the MeOH was the one dehydrated in the presence of MeOH; those dehydrated in the presence of EtOH, PrOH, BuOH, NH_3, CO_2, or air were not so effective in decomppg. MeOH. For decompn. of EtOH vapor the catalysts dehydrated in the presence of EtOH and BuOH were more effective than those heated in the presence of MeOH or PrOH vapors. S. I. Aronovsky